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INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPORTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS.
With which is incorporated the
HONGKONG OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
Subscription, paid in advance,
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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THE
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FOR 1911.
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Agents in all the Foreign
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East.

No. 16,409. 號九十六百四千六萬壹第 日九初月正年三統宣 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1911. 二拜禮 號七月二年一十百九千一英港香 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

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[a30-5]

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[a1351]

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a1364]

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. a113

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No. 1	510 ft.	77 ft.	26 ft.
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Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a43]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a32]

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEUZ ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1911.

No news from the seat of the plague
epidemic in the North may be regarded as
good news. At least it may be assumed
that the conditions now prevailing are no
worse than they have been. The precautions
taken to check the ravages of this fell dis-
ease are of a very thorough order in the
towns where Japanese exercise jurisdiction,
and so also in the towns along the Russian
line of railway. The measures taken in
Hongkong in the worst years of our bubonic
plague epidemics were rigorous, but in some
of the Manchurian towns they are more
drastic still. At Dairen, for instance, every
Chinese labourer is required to carry a
certificate giving the name and address of
his employers, and employers of Chinese
labour are required, in cases where more
than ten are employed, to keep them
isolated and not allow them to communicate
with other Chinese. No Chinese labourers
or other persons of the lower class can be
received for lodging except at houses ap-
proved by the police. All droskies and
jinrikshas have to congregate every
morning to be disinfected and a flag, the
colour of which is changed daily, is given to
each driver to fix on his vehicle after disin-
fection. Chinese employed at the slaughter
house are no longer allowed outside the

compound, the deliveries being undertaken
by Japanese. No one is allowed to embark
on a steamer unless he is provided with a
medical certificate; even members of ships'
crews must be provided with a certificate
from the captain as a passport out of the
wharf compound, and a medical certificate
is demanded when he returns to the com-
pound. A picket guards the approaches to
the Leased Territory and no Chinese are
allowed to pass into that Territory. All
Chinese beggars and vagabonds in Dairen
have been corralled. 300 policemen together
with 120 men employed by the Chinese
guild are daily engaged in house-to-house
inspections. The bodies of persons
who die from plague are cremated, and the
locality in which a case occurs is isolated
and subjected to thorough cleansing and
disinfecting operations. Similar stringent
measures are in force at Port Arthur. Two
torpedo boats patrol the harbour, and
strong pickets are posted to prevent the
ingress of Chinese into the town. At the
fortress soldiers have been cautioned to con-
verse with no Chinese, other than the per-
manent employees, at a closer range than
ten feet. So far as possible the regula-
tions in force at Dairen are applied also in
other towns along the South Manchurian
railway line, while the Railway Adminis-
tration, as has been repeatedly mentioned,
has gone to great expense to ensure that
no plague patients are carried on the
trains. They have entirely stopped
third class traffic, and just before
the New Year, when people were specially
desirous of travelling, and coolies were
applying for first or second class tickets,
the Railway Administration found it neces-
sary to discriminate and decline passage at
the higher rates to those of "low class."
The loss entailed on the railway by the
epidemic must be very considerable, for
apart from the cost of the quarantine
measures adopted all along the line, and
the loss of revenue due to stopping third
class traffic, there has been a large decline
in the freight traffic. Inspired by the ex-
ample set by the Japanese and the Russians,
the Chinese authorities have shown a
laudable desire to take all possible action.
Our Peking correspondent about a month ago
described the activities of the Central Gov-
ernment in this connection as splendid, and
all the information which has since come to
hand has shown that the tribute is deserved.
By the latest mail we learn that the
Government a fortnight ago cabled to
its diplomatic representatives abroad re-
questing them to invite the Govern-
ments to which they are accredited to send
medical experts to Harbin for further re-
search and investigation, and offered to
defray all necessary expenses. The semi-
official newspaper at Peking says the main
object is to ascertain how to prevent future
visitations of this kind. What the response to
this appeal has been we do not know;
possibly it is too soon to expect many
replies, but it is a foregone conclusion that
if this International Commission of bacteri-
ological experts does meet at Harbin its first
and foremost recommendation to stamp out
the present epidemic and prevent a recurrence
of the scourge will be sanitation.
It is sincerely to be hoped that such a con-
ference may take place, for with the terrible
experience of the last few months in mind,
the Chinese Government will hardly fail to
attach the greatest weight to the recom-
mendations made by an Inter-
national Committee of experts; and we
should imagine the local authorities
throughout the country would be persuaded
by the present epidemic to take all precau-
tions in their power to prevent such calamities
in the future.

The English mail of the 7th January was
delivered in London on the 4th inst.

The Grand Hotel, Ltd., Yokohama, has paid
a dividend of Yen 8 per share for the half-year.

The Board of Trade returns show that the
consumption of China tea in the United King-
dom in 1910 exceeded by 25 per cent. the
amount for the previous year.

A Chinese boy was yesterday sentenced at
the Magistracy to receive eight strokes with
the birch and to be imprisoned for 48 hours for
having stolen five razors.

One British case of diphtheria, one Chinese
case of enteric fever and one Chinese and one
European (imported) case of small-pox were
reported in the Colony last week.

At the Magistracy yesterday a man arrested
for the larceny of 32 bags of sugar from the
China Sugar Refinery was discharged for lack
of evidence, but was subsequently arrested on a
charge of being a rogue and a vagabond.

Captain R. G. D. Groves-Raines, 2nd Bat-
talion "The Buffs," has taken up the adjutancy
of the 4th Territorial Battalion of that regiment
at Dover, in succession to Capt. G. T. D. Hick-
man, "The Buffs," whose tenure expired on
New Year's Day.

A fine of \$10 was yesterday at the Magistracy
imposed on the coolie in charge of the Astor
House luggage cart for reckless driving.

Three weeks' imprisonment and six hours in
the stocks was the punishment yesterday meted
out to a Chinese seaman for stealing a silk
jacket from a Chinese girl.

The Japanese papers report that Madame
Calvé landed at Kobe ill recently, and has been
obliged to cancel her engagements to sing in
America. Instead of proceeding to America
she will return to Europe via Siberia.

Lady Lugard held another of her pleasant
"at homes" at Government House last night,
when the pleasure of the evening was enhanced
by the presence of the Band of S.M.S.
Scharnhorst which played a series of selections.

S.M.S. Scharnhorst has returned and the
orchestra will give a concert this week and a
second one early next week. One will be a
popular concert, and the second a classical or
Wagnerian concert. Dates will be announced
to-morrow. Those who remember the three
delightful orchestral concerts given by this
clever body of musicians under the direction of
Herr Richter a month ago will welcome their
return.

By an unfortunate error in the condensation
of some announcements in the Gazette it was
stated in our yesterday's issue that Mr. J. R.
Wood, the Police Magistrate, had been appointed
a member of the Licensing Board, and our
leading article contained some comments based
on this misapprehension. It has been pointed
out to us that Mr. Wood's appointment was
not to the Licensing Board, but to the Board
of Examiners.

The story of a frustrated attempt at armed
robbery at Kowloon City was related before Mr.
E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday
when two men were placed in the dock. The
two men entered the unlocked door of a house
occupied by a woman and one man harried the
door. They tried to raze her but failed, and hor-
rible cries of "save life" and "robbers" brought
several people to the vicinity of the house. The
robbers who had meanwhile searched the house
and found nothing of value tried to make their
escape, but were captured before they had gone
any distance.

Chief Detective Inspector Hanson was yester-
day the recipient of many congratulations on
having been awarded the King's Police medal
for long and meritorious service. Mr. Hanson,
who completed his 55th year in the Hongkong
Police Force on the 1st November, 1910, is
held in the highest respect by his superior and
subordinate officers in the force, and his remain-
ing years of the Colony are decidedly interesting.
He recalls the time when from Hung Hom Dock
to Yau-mai the coast line consisted of a beauti-
ful sandy beach. Mr. Hanson, it should be
added, also possesses the playing medal for ser-
vices rendered during that plague time.

Owing to the outbreak of the plague in
Chefoo, the children of the China Inland
Mission and others who were due to return to
Chefoo last week were detained in Shanghai, as
doctors and the Head Master of the China
Inland Mission School in that port felt it was
unwise to send the children back to school for
the present. This has filled the Mission Com-
pound in Shanghai full to overflowing, with
the influx of children and parents and other
members of the Mission. The children belong-
ing to the Chefoo Preparatory School, number-
ing about thirty, with two teachers, were sent
to Chinkiang to the Mission Sanatorium there
early last week, and the rest of the boys and
girls who are still in Shanghai are daily gather-
ed together for school in some rooms over the
large meeting hall of the Mission in Woosung
Road.

THE LATE ADMIRAL GÜHLER'S
FUNERAL.

A MESSAGE FROM THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3.30, Captain Kraft,
Commanding the German Cruiser Squad-
ron, and Staff called on H.E. the Governor
to convey a message from His Imperial Majesty
the Emperor of Germany.

Captain Kraft spoke as follows:—"By cabled
order of His Imperial Majesty the German
Emperor, I have to express His Imperial Majesty's
thanks to your Excellency for your grand arrangements
in connection with Admiral Gühler's funeral,
for your great sympathy shown to him and for
your attendance at the funeral with all the
Officials and the Military Forces
of the British Colony of Hongkong."

His Excellency replied that the Colony would
deeply appreciate His Imperial Majesty's
gracious message, for which he expressed his
profound thanks. The expressions of sympathy to
which His Imperial Majesty had alluded were
no merely outward form, but were dictated by
the real and sincere grief that the death of the
Admiral had occasioned throughout the whole
community.

H. E. Major-General Anderson and Staff and
Mr. Clement were also present at Government
House.

On Saturday, 4th instant, prior to receiving
His Imperial Majesty's instructions, Captain
Kraft called on H. E. the Governor, the
Admiral Commanding-in-Chief, the General
Officer Commanding the Forces in South
China, the leading Officials and the Captains of
British Foreign Warships in harbour to ex-
press, on behalf of himself and his officers, his
sincere thanks for their sympathy and for their
attendance at Admiral Gühler's funeral.

THE LEG RAMS.

(Protected by the Telegraph Message
Copyright Ordinance, 1894.)

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE SHANGHAI SENSATION.

SHANGHAI, February 6th.
H. J. Craig, managing director of
Craig & Co., Shanghai, who was on
January 16th committed by the Police
Magistrate on charges of fraud in
connection with rubber company
promotion at Shanghai, pleaded
guilty to-day and was sentenced to
four months' imprisonment as a
second-class misdemeanant.

[REUTERS SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

DEATH OF A BOER GENERAL.

LONDON, February 6th.
The death of General Cronje is
reported from Klerksdorp.

[General Piet A. Cronje commanded the
western army of the South African Republics
in the Boer war, and surrendered at Paardeberg
to Field-Marshal Lord Roberts on February
27th, 1900. He was a member of the Executive
Council of the Transvaal Republic, and chief
Native Commissioner. In 1881 he besieged
Pretoria and received its capitulation,
keeping the garrison in ignorance of the fact
that an armistice had been declared. The same
officer in 1895 frustrated the Jameson Raid at
Krugersdorp.]

AUSTRIA'S NAVAL
PROGRAMME.

LONDON, February 6th.
It is reported from Budapest that
in a speech before the Austrian
Delegation the Minister of Marine,
Baron Montecuccoli, announced that
altogether six millions sterling would
be required for naval purposes be-
tween 1911 and 1914.

CANADA AND AMERICA.

BRITISH COMMENT ON THE RECIPRO-
CITY AGREEMENT.

LONDON, February 6th.
The publication in England of the
text of the reciprocity agreement
between Canada and the United
States has revived political contro-
versy.

Its unexpectedly wide scope has
surprised and disquieted one section
of the Unionists voiced by the
"Morning Post," which appeals to
the Unionists to drop their schemes
for the reform of the House of Lords,
and to rally to the Imperialists of
Canada by preventing the ratification
of the agreement.

The "Daily Mail," on the other
hand, says that preference is dead,
and that Canadian enthusiasm for
the so-called Chamberlain policy is
extinct. It rejoices that the Unionists
are freed from the unfair handicap of
the food tax, and suggests a lowering
of duties on British manufactures
within the Empire as a step towards
Imperial Free Trade.

ALLEGED "FABRICATED
BANKRUPTCIES."

We have received a long letter, which we
cannot publish, written by a money-lender, for
the information of the Bench and Bar and the
public generally, on the subject of "fabricated
bankruptcies." The substance of the allegation
is that within the last few years there have been
a number of such cases in the local Court. It
is alleged that promissory notes are given by a
certain type of bankrupt to friends, and in this
way a man who, say, really owes only a thousand
dollars files a statement showing liabilities
amounting perhaps to four or five times that
amount. With these bogus promissory notes
ranking for dividend, the man himself receives
back a considerable portion of his estate, which
ought really to have gone into the pocket of the
genuine creditor. We know not what amount
of truth there may be in these allegations. Our
correspondent gives specific instances, which for
obvious reasons we cannot publish, and we can
only suggest to him that if there is any truth
whatever in the allegations, the genuine creditor
will, we are quite sure, always secure his rights
in the matter by bringing to the notice of the
Official Receiver any information he may acquire
on the subject. Our correspondent suggests that
the Official Receiver should require a debtor
to prove the investment of the money alleged
to have been borrowed, and we pass on this sug-
gestion for what it may be worth.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, February 6th.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.
BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

APPEAL FROM A DECISION OF THE
CHIEF JUSTICE.

The decision of his Lordship the Chief
Justice in the original action brought by Ng
Tak Tong against Wong Cheung Cho was
appealed against by the plaintiff. The judg-
ment of the Chief Justice, which was delivered
on October 25th last year, found in favour of
the defendant as executor of the will of Ng
Kim Wan, and ordered plaintiff to pay to the
defendant his costs of and incidental to plain-
tiff's claim.

The appellant asked that such judgment
should be reversed, and that it be adjudged that
the plaintiff recover against the defendant the
sum of \$10,000, together with interest thereon
at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from
October 27th, 1909, and costs of the action and
of this appeal.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K. C., instructed by Mr. C.
E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Griet),
represented the appellant, and Mr. Eldon Potter,
instructed by Mr. Needham appeared for the
respondent.

Mr. Slade informed the Court that this appeal
came on in September last. The Chief Justice
then said that the point the Court required to
be argued was whether the bare facts that when
a partner in a firm died and his executors or
family allowed his money to remain in the firm
and drew profits from the firm for a period of
time did not constitute the executors, family
or beneficiaries partners in the firm. Mr.
Slade, after reading the judgment of the
Chief Justice in the Court below, said he
thought the error in the judgment arose from
too close an attention to the latter part of the
Partnership Ordinance, and the overlooking of
the earlier provisions. In this case the decision
of the Court below was that a new partnership
was constituted after the death of the partner.

The Chief Justice—I suppose there are no other
alternatives: either a new partnership was con-
stituted, or the property was left in a loan.
Mr. Slade said to understand the Partnership
Ordinance it was necessary to appreciate what
the law was at the time it was passed so as to see
how far it was a codification of the existing law
and how far it altered the existing law. The
history of the law of partnership was, in this
particular case, of vital importance. There was
no doubt whatsoever that before the year 1860
the mere fact of sharing profits made a man
liable for the sharing of losses; that if an ex-
ecutor left money in a firm, he became personally
responsible for the debts of a firm.

The Chief Justice—Would nothing turn on
the difference between the executor and the
beneficiary? The executor in this case might
become a partner by his own fault, and therefore
it might be said that he would be liable as a
partner because he was negligent.
Mr. Slade referred the Court to the case of
Goddard v. Hodges, and stated that the decision
therein would cover the case of beneficiaries of
full age, who consented to the executor carrying
on a business.

The Chief Justice—Why do you take the date
of 1860?
Mr. Slade—An Act of Parliament was then
passed, and a decision of the House of Lords
gives, which removed all the misconceptions in
the law of partnership. Counsel referred the
Court to Lindley on Partnership, and stated that
a man could be either an actual partner or a
quasi partner.

The Chief Justice said he only looked at the
question of sharing losses. He did not have in
his mind the question of liabilities to third
parties.

Mr. Slade said a man might become liable to
the creditors of a firm either by becoming in
fact a partner, or by having caused creditors to
consider him a partner.

The Chief Justice—I was thinking it was not
possibly equitable that money should be left in a
firm for people to share profits and not to share
losses.

Mr. Slade—According to the English Law
of partnership you are either a partner or not a
partner. If you are not a partner you are not
liable to share losses with the partners, but you
may make yourself liable to outsiders by holding
yourself out as a partner.

The Chief Justice—I never intended to
go as far as saying they were partners.
I may be wrong, and that is why I want
the point argued. My view, I think, was that
on the bare construction of the section it in-
volved sharing losses.

Mr. Slade thought the Court would find the
question was absolutely not by the authorities
and by the statement as to the position of an
executor or beneficiary who let money in a firm.
He looked upon this as a very important
matter, and therefore he was arguing it some-
what elaborately.

The Chief Justice—It is most important. It
is the custom of Chinese to leave their money
in this way.

Mr. Slade—Yes, and the case is actually
provided for in the Ordinance.

The hearing was adjourned.

According to a Nagasaki telegram, an Ameri-
can cabin passenger on the P.M. steamer
Manchuria committed suicide by jumping over-
board when twenty-six miles south of the Goto
Islands, near Nagasaki, at about four o'clock on
the morning of the 26th ult. The man, who was
accompanied on the trip by his elder sister, was
proceeding to the States. The steamer stopped
and instituted a search for the body, but without
effect. The man is said to have been mentally
deranged.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

K.O.Y.L.I. v. THE REMNANTS.
This league match, played on Saturday,
resulted in a win for the K.O.Y.L.I. Scores:

REMNANTS.	
W. Waterhouse, b. Dempsey	29
A. Roquette, lbw. b. Palmer	8
C. T. Rose, c. Staveland, b. Thorpe	6
M. M. Mason, c. Staveland, b. Dempsey	1
R. J. Saunders, c. Staveland, b. Dempsey	1
W. E. Warburton, b. Dempsey	10
D. G. Chosenman, lbw. b. Palmer	17
F. Watson, b. Dempsey	8
E. A. G. May, not out	0
D. E. Donnelly, b. Palmer	0
C. E. Shields, b. Palmer	0
Extras	18
Total	93

K.O.Y.L.I.	
Capt. Hughes, c. b. Shields	6
Lieut. Thorpe, b. Donnelly	6
Lieut. Day, b. Donnelly	1
L. C. Dempsey, b. Donnelly	13
Lieut. de Rouillon, b. Donnelly	12
Pto. Clegg, b. Donnelly	6
Pto. Palmer, lbw. b. Shields	3
Lieut. Collis-Brown, not out	12
Lieut. Staveland, not out	43
Pto. Dorrington, L. L. Mansell, did not bat	8
Extras	8
Total	110

H.K. CRICKET LEAGUE.
The following is the table up to date:—

Club.	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	For.	Out.
R. E. & Depts.	10	7	1	2	70.00	
Kowloon	11	5	2	4	45.45	
Remnants	9	4	2	3	44.44	
Hongkong "A"	10	4	2	4	40.00	
York	8	3	5	0	37.50	
R. G. A.	8	3	4	1	37.50	
Civil Service	6	3	4	0	33.33	
Craigiegn	10	3	3	4	30.00	
H.K. Police	12	2	10	0	15.65	

K.C.C. "A" v. R.A.M.C.
This match was played at King's Park on
Saturday afternoon and resulted in a draw.

R.A.M.C.	
Col. Sir J. Fyler, b. Brown	31
Capt. Vining, b. Watling	46
Major Perry, lbw. b. Blackburn	5
Q.M.S. Davis, not out	49
Sgt. Warwick, b. Moore	3
C. M. Edgar, b. Goldsmith	21
Pto. Riley, not out	35
Pto. Stammers, b. Sir J. Fyler	1
Clareidge, and Sgt. Price did not bat.	
Extras	4
Total for 5 wickets	194

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	E.	W.
Goldsmith.....	12	1	64	1
Curwen.....	11	0	29	0
Brown.....	10	2	46	1
Blackburn.....	5	1	15	1
Major Watling.....	2	0	6	1
Spurgo.....	2	0	17	0
Moore.....	2	0	4	1
MacKenzie.....	3	0	9	0

KOWLOON "A"	
H. E. Goldsmith, b. Davis	4
Major Kirk, b. Davies	2
Wm. Curwen, b. Davies	0
L. J. Blackburn, c. Davies, b. Fyler	10
J. MacEwan, b. Davies	17
Major Watling, b. Willis	0
D. J. MacKenzie, b. Warwick	17
N. L. Ralston, not out	18
C. Brown, not out	2
G. Moore and H. Ward did not bat.	
Extras	4
Total for 7 wickets	127

SHOOTING COMPETITION.

NO. 2 COY. H.E.V.C.

The second competition of the above Com-
pany took place at King's Park Range on
Sunday last. The following are the scores, in-
cluding handicaps:—

Gnr. Summers	82
Lieut. Andrew	80
Bmr. Manuk	75
Gnr. Elphinstone	75
Cpl. Sayer	74
Capt. Brazz	69
Capt. Lamert	63
Serge. Crapnell	60
Gnr. R. A. Carvalho	60
" R. J. Judah	60
" Lyson	59
" Carroll	54
" Rodrigues	52
" A. A. Carvalho	46
" Goldenberg	41

VOLUNTEER RESERVES—"MAY" CUP.

The third competition for the cups presented

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha at its semi-annual general meeting of its shareholders at Osaka recently declared a dividend of five per cent per annum.

The Berlin newspapers announce that the German Post Office has sent a request to the German shipping companies to denounce contracts with the Marconi Company and to adopt the German Telefunken system of wireless telegraphy, as only by this means is a sure working of the German postal wireless system, which is also Telefunken, attainable. The North German Lloyd and the Hamburg America Companies, consequently, the newspaper states, will not renew the expiring contracts with the Marconi Company. Other German lines which are in receipt of German mail subsidies will follow suit.

Engineer Commander William Onyon, R.N., and several Admiralty experts have made a number of tests with a "Paragon" propeller, the invention of an Austrian named E. Vojcek, on the Thames at Richmond. The device consists of two small blades which turn underneath a revolving drum, and its object is to enable the craft to be steered without the use of a rudder. It is stated that it is also possible to go stern first or bow first without reversing the engines. The tests occupied an hour and a half, and the craft employed was a small motor-boat of about five horse-power, which at present is the only vessel in this country fitted with the new propeller.

The following excerpt from the table in the *Syren* gives the tonnages of British lines with 200,000 tons and upwards:—

Line.	No. of Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	Average Size.
Ellerman Lines (Ltd.) (including Bucknall's)	120	488,450	4,070
British India	118	487,858	4,134
White Star Line	30	460,685	15,356
P. and O. Company	63	455,167	7,226
Alfred Holt & Co.	67	417,364	6,089
Ellor, Dempster & Co.	10	320,043	3,019
Union-Castle Line	44	319,334	7,258
Furness Line	106	305,810	2,832
Leyland Line	41	244,625	5,966
Cunard Line	20	240,037	12,002
T. & J. Harrison	43	227,290	5,286
Clun Line	55	224,622	4,088
Lampert & Holt	45	212,806	4,749

It is eminently satisfactory, remarks a London paper, to find such gratifying reports from all sides in regard to the flourishing state of business experienced by our mercantile marine during the year which recently came to a close. Almost without exception the directors of all our large shipping companies which present their annual reports to their shareholders at the end of the year had a note of optimism in both their reports and the chairman's speeches. During the last three years, so many of our steam merchant ships have been lying idle at berthside in the docks and at the quaysides that proprietors were beginning to despair of ever again seeing any return on this invested capital. But cargoes are now to be had in plenty at remunerative rates, and the Red Ensign is once more fluttering in the breeze in almost every nook and cranny of the world. The shipbuilding yards have also received orders that are likely to keep their building ships full, and all their plant employed at full time, for many months to come. These signs indicate that we are fully maintaining our maritime supremacy, and that our shipowners are as enterprising as their predecessors, who built up, step by step, the magnificent advantage on the sea that we inherited as our birthright, and have not yet sold for the proverbial mess of pottage. It is for the protection of this greatest trade and the ships that carry it that our fighting Navy exists, and the larger and more busy our merchant fleet grows the more comprehensive and efficient must be the great service which protects it and does so much to keep the peace of the world.

COMPANY MEETING.

UNION WATER BOAT CO., LTD.

The annual meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the general managers, Messrs. Dodwell & Co. Mr. G. H. Medhurst presided, and there were also present: Messrs. P. J. Bisschop, J. W. C. Bonnar, C. G. Gok, T. Kusumoto, R. Shevan, A. J. Skelton (consulting committee), A. Ellis, J. D. Auld, E. A. G. May, & Grant Smith (secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—With your permission I will dispense with the formality of reading the report and accounts. The profits for the year under review amount to \$35,548.55 as against \$11,956.13 for the preceding year, which, I think, we may consider satisfactory. Our Marine Superintendent reports that all the Company's boats are in good condition and have been well kept up. All repairs to boats have been paid for out of current revenue, and the Special Repairs Account which was inaugurated last year for the purpose of covering exceptional repair bills has not been encroached upon. With this special account in hand and with the suggested opening of an Insurance Fund by the transfer of \$10,000 from this year's profits, I feel that without being unduly sanguine we may safely look forward to regular and increasing dividends. The accounts appear to call for no further comment, but before proposing the adoption of the Report and Accounts if any shareholder desires to ask any questions I shall be happy to answer them to the best of my ability.

There being no questions.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts, which was seconded by Mr. GOK, and carried.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow. Thank you for your attendance.

REPORT OF THE HAMBURG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HAMBURG, Jan. 13th.

(Continued).

The Chamber has availed itself of the opportunity presented by the retirement of the Colonial Secretary, Herr Demburg, to express to him their grateful appreciation of the services he has rendered to the economic development of the colonies whilst in office, and are glad to say that his successor has proved his desire for the co-operation of men of practical experience by the creation of an advisory commercial council, two members of which have at his request been nominated by the Chamber.

The improvement which has of late set in in the general state of affairs in Africa has materially assisted the further development of the German possessions in those parts. The new railways that are being built by the different governments are opening out the country and paving the way for commercial, mining and agricultural enterprise penetrating to the very centre of the continent. German trade has increased with the rest, the high prices, ruling for African produce of various kinds in foreign markets having created a brisk demand for export, whilst the wages earned by the natives working on the railway lines have by raising their purchasing capacity had a stimulating effect on the import business. It appears that even in parts where a system of barter has hitherto obtained payments in money are now becoming more and more general.

This colony has suffered greatly from inundations caused by unusually heavy rainfalls; the railway embankments have been washed away in many places, owing to which the communication with the interior has been much impeded. Palm oil and palm kernels have been brought to market in large quantities and have been sold to Europe at remunerative prices. The maize crop, however, has been disappointing in consequence of the rain, whilst that of cotton has fallen short of that of last year.

The Cameroons continue to make steady progress, but nothing deserving of special mention has occurred. The high prices obtained for produce has chiefly benefited the native dealers owing to the growing competition amongst foreign merchants. The construction of the railway lines is progressing satisfactorily. The northern line has completed the quays at Duala and is now open to traffic for 107 kilometres; 45 kilometres more have been laid, but owing to the damage caused by heavy rains are not yet available. It has served to stimulate trade with the interior by the greater facilities it offers for the transport of produce. The southern line is far less advanced owing to the greater difficulties presented by the conformation of the country. Cocoa and India-rubber are the two chief objects of cultivation; of the results of the latter it is, however, still too early to judge.

In South-West Africa the hopes of increased activity in trade, consequent upon the finding of diamonds, have not been fully realized, as difficulties in the exploitation of mines, particularly in the more remote districts, have arisen, which have raised the working expenses and are not always easily removed. Many companies formed have subsequently proved to be over-capitalized, which has caused a considerable decline in the unduly inflated quotations of their shares. The government monopoly, in spite of the strong opposition encountered on the part of private explorers, has shown favourable results, as without it the prices obtained for the diamonds found would no doubt have been considerably lower. The export of copper ore has continued satisfactory, but the production of coal and asbestos is still in an incipient stage; the marble quarries are being worked on a small scale, but promise fair results. Agriculture and cattle breeding are increasing in importance, particular attention being paid to the cultivation of Indian corn and tobacco, but the yield this season has not come up to the expectations of farmers, who as a rule possess too little capital and are dependent to a great extent on credit. Immigrants continue to arrive in fair numbers and it is hoped that with increased facilities of transport from the interior, such as the railways now planned will provide, a wealthier class of settlers may be attracted and a more active export trade be established in time.

German East Africa.—Development is proceeding satisfactorily, the general state of affairs has distinctly improved during the past year, the steady extension of the railway system opening out new districts and the money spent on the construction of the line stimulating the demand on the part of the native population. The import trade has therefore been good, but the export business has been much less so, as with the exception of India-rubber, the high prices of which induced the natives to gather in large quantities that found a ready sale in Europe, the articles grown in the country have not been in great request. Sisal hemp, for instance, one of the few articles of any importance, has suffered from very low prices and only farmers with ample means are likely to have made anything out of it. European settlements have increased in an unusual degree owing to the extensive purchases of India-rubber estates by British companies newly floated during the boom in the London market. Many of them are over-capitalized and in many instances enormous premiums have been paid, but no doubt the colony will profit by their advent, as they possess ample capital to work the plantations, whilst the original owners are now in a position to take up new ground elsewhere. The cultivation of cotton is not making the progress that might have been expected from the encouragement and support it has received from every quarter. Want of labour is stated to be the main

obstacle in the way of all agricultural enterprise in those parts and it is earnestly hoped that the government may be able to devise means for procuring the necessary hands. The sleeping sickness continues a serious danger to all the districts bordering on the great inland lakes of Africa, but the unrelenting zeal of the government to combat the disease regardless of expense calls for our grateful acknowledgments.

South Sea Islands.—German trade in these islands is reported upon favourably, the supply of copra, the most important product of the colony having been plentiful and the prices obtained for it in foreign markets very satisfactory. A further increase in the cocoa crop of Samoa is also mentioned. Foreign competition in the New Guinea protectorate and the Marshall and Caroline Islands has not increased to any appreciable extent; on the contrary, a large foreign trading establishment has lately passed into German hands. No native troubles have occurred in any of these possessions. The postal arrangement with New Guinea and the neighbouring islands has proved sufficient for the purpose, but it has been further improved by an agreement made by the government with a firm of shipowners in the Fiji Islands for the forwarding of the mails received by the steamers of the Canadian Royal Mail Line on their way from Vancouver to Australia by a special steamer to Samoa.

Kiaochow.—Exports are on the increase, particularly as regards deerskin groundnuts, of which 10,000 tons were shipped during the year under review. The prospects for the ensuing season are stated to be favourable and it is expected shipments will reach at least 500,000 tons of a value of £750,000 in the course of the next twelve months. Soybean oil is only beginning to become an article of export, but it appears doubtless that, in use, the quality under less favourable circumstances would satisfy buyers in Europe. The mail steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd now call regularly at Tsingtau, thus facilitating direct imports from the mother country. The passenger and goods traffic on the Shanghai railway is increasing steadily, but the Shanghai Mining Company, in spite of a larger output of coal, has not so far been financially successful.

The desire frequently expressed of late for the introduction of preferential duties between the mother country and her colonies does not meet with the approval of the Hamburg Chamber, the object in view of rendering Germany economically more independent of foreign countries being attainable only to a very limited extent even under the most favourable circumstances. The total imports into Germany in 1908 amounted to 7,164 million Marks, of which only 223 millions in value were received from the colonies, whilst of her exports of 4,217 million Marks no more than 355 millions went there. Preferential rates might benefit German industries, but would raise the prices of foreign goods in the colonies and prevent the latter from supplying their wants in the cheapest market. At the same time preferential rates would necessitate the abandonment of a fundamental principle of German customs legislation, viz. that all raw materials should be admitted free of duty, unless applied only to articles such as coffee, cocoa, &c. on which the duties have been imposed for the purpose of revenue. The exemption of these would no doubt permit the growers to obtain better prices for them in the German markets and thus stimulate production, but only a comparatively small number would, after all, derive any advantage from it and it would be tantamount to a subvention paid by the Imperial Government to farmers abroad out of the pockets of taxpayers at home. As to raw materials, the introduction of differential rates would probably tend to raise the prices of them, as the quantities produced in the colonies bear too small a proportion to the world's supplies to exercise any effect on values. A calculation based on the present figures of exports and imports shows that a reciprocal abolition of the import duties would reduce the revenue of the colonies by M5,400,000, and cost the Imperial exchequer some two millions, losses which there is no occasion for, as already over 60 per cent. of the trade of the colonies is with the mother country, the exact figures according to the latest returns being, of imports 62 per cent. and of exports 66 per cent.

Moreover, the difficulties likely to arise out of existing commercial treaties with other Powers demand careful consideration, for it is to be assumed that in all cases where the "most favoured nation clause" has been inserted, participation in preferential rates granted to the colonies would be claimed. Besides, as to German East Africa and Samoa government is bound by the national character, to admit foreign goods into those parts at the same rates as German ones.

Looking, in the next place, at the results of the preferential treatment accorded by other States to their colonies, the Chamber of Commerce is of opinion that they do not appear sufficiently important to engage Germany to adopt a similar policy, although it cannot be denied that the advantages granted to the colonies have to a certain extent assisted in developing their natural resources. Uniform rates for all have, however, proved impracticable owing to the different conditions prevailing in the different colonies, from which the report concludes that, even if preferential treatment has answered in many instances, it does follow that it would be equally advantageous in the case of Germany and her dependencies.

I regret to have to break off here, as there are contained much more that might interest your readers, but I am afraid I must already crave your indulgence for having exceeded the space usually allotted to me in your columns.

THE VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

FURTHER DETAILS.

A correspondent of the Manila *Gazette*, writing from the scene of the disaster, says:—The evidences of the cruel work of the volcano on Monday morning were to be seen on every hand. Major Sweet and his officers were awakened by the first shock at 1.30 a.m., and from that time, even where they were some five or six miles from the crater of the volcano, a perfect chaos of hot, molten, blue mud, sulphuric in character, rained down upon them. They were out in the storm of mud all the rest of the night and have done everything possible to maintain order and encourage the inhabitants.

On Tuesday morning early the correspondent together with these Constabulary officers and a number of others were taken by launch to the first barrio on Volcano Island. This barrio is named Peripiraso, and an old boatman who has piloted thousands of people to the volcano and knows every foot of the island well said that this little barrio, which was more than two miles from the crater of Taal Volcano, had contained about sixteen houses and had probably housed about fifty people.

When within a few hundred feet of the former site of the barrio, a banca was seen approaching with several Filipino oarsmen aboard, and, a long oar, which on closer inspection proved to be a body. When the banca neared the launch it was ascertained that the man who answered the hail given from the launch was taking his brother's body to Talisay; that he had identified him and that he had seen many other bodies of dead people at the same spot.

BODIES BURIED IN MUD. Upon landing, the first thing that met the gaze of the party was a group of twelve bodies, all together, where they had evidently been overtaken by the dreadful explosion of Monday morning. Other bodies were scattered here and there, all semi-buried beneath the oceans of blue, wet, hot mud which had been ejected from Taal the morning before. Lieutenant D. Wess, while wandering about, discovered two small mounds of earth, and another member of the party found a rooster, and these, it was at first thought, were the sole survivors of the tragedy. It was afterwards learned that seven burned and wounded Filipinos were taken from this barrio to the town of Talisay.

NO SIGN OF LIFE. After leaving the town of Peripiraso, several other barrios along the shores of the lake on the island, all closer to the crater than the first, were visited, and not a sign of human habitation or a living thing could be discovered. The Constabulary officers and their men thoroughly searched every village, but they had all been deeply imbedded and buried in the mud. In fact, the whole island upon which the volcano is situated has sunk about six or eight feet and all the villages which once were along its shores are gone.

600 ARE DEAD. It is certain that every person with the exception of the six already referred to has perished, and the total number of those who have met death as a result of the catastrophe is certainly not less than 600. To substantiate this estimate, your correspondent had an interview with the assistant to the doctor who vaccinated the people on the volcano island not long ago. He said that at that time about 800 persons were vaccinated, as that in the opinion of the persons most likely to know a conservative estimate of those on the island who perished is about 600.

Several of the other barrios were visited with a like result: all was desolation and awful silence. The island itself is utterly devastated and swept from one end to the other by the terrible explosions and the storm of rocks, stones, blue mud and ashes which rained down after the awful shocks of Monday morning. The island used to be almost covered with profuse vegetation and was famous for the good hunting on its hills and in its valleys. To-day all has been swept away and is covered with a layer of the blue mud and ashes which, hot and moist, was belched forth on Monday morning by angry Taal. The explosion itself must have been truly horrible. Great trees were mowed down close to the ground as if by a giant scythe. Not one was left standing, and their charred and splintered stumps bear mute witness to the strength and awful power of the titanic forces which were turned loose that morning.

CRATER IS CHANGED. The crater of Taal has entirely changed as a result of the catastrophe. Before, visitors will remember, there were three vents, which gave forth their quota of steam, this little volcano which barely indicated that nature's forces were constantly, although silently, at work. To-day, looking down into that same crater, which, is a mile across, nothing can be seen but a whirling, foaming mass, of black and white steam, through which noxious gases rise, the whole mounting thousands of feet in the air.

NOT A SIGN OF VEGETATION. The island is a complete ruin agriculturally. Wherebefore hundreds of happy people lived and had their being, raising bountiful crops and many hundred head of cattle and horses grazed. To-day not a sign of vegetation, not a single living animal, not a human being is to be discovered. Instead, the blue grey mud covers everything except the charred, splintered stumps of the trees and over all prevails the awful, nerve-racking silence which alone to be experienced at the scenes of tremendous catastrophes.

A HEARTRENDING SCENE. Heartrending as had been the view on the volcano island the party had still to go through an experience which tried the fortitude of the strongest man present. After thoroughly searching the place where before had stood the largest and most populous barrio on the island, the launch was headed for Talisay, where Major Sweet had been notified by one of his Constabulary patrols that the only survivors of the catastrophe had been taken, and were being cared for. Upon arrival at this town, the Major was informed that fourteen persons had been drowned by the big tidal wave of Monday morning and that the rescued people were being sheltered in a house on the main street.

When the members of the party reached this house, they found it full of people and were shown the six survivors: an old man, a baby, two women, a boy and a girl, all of whom had been picked from the water, where they had been blown from the shock of the eruption, a circumstance which alone saved their lives. They were all more or less burned and several had sustained severe fractures of the arms and legs. The old man, one of the women and the boy and girl were fearfully charred and blackened. All were demented when picked up. It is exceedingly doubtful if any of them will live, although they are receiving every care and attention possible under the circumstances. Mr. Whiting, supervising teacher at Panama, one of the Filipino doctors and Major Grove, of the Constabulary, who was one of the visiting party, but who remained behind to give all the assistance he could, are rendering aid.

TALE OF A SURVIVOR.

One of the women, the one who will probably survive, gave the details of the horror. She said that the first indication the inhabitants of the barrio of Peripiraso had of the coming of the volcano was when the first shock occurred at 1.30 o'clock on Monday morning. Their little nipa shack was filled with light, the earth trembled and a shower of stones and mud descended upon them. They were all terrified and gathered together for prayer and were so assembled when the second big explosion occurred.

This shock propelled her and her six fellow sufferers into the water. They remained there until late Monday morning, and then, wounded and half dead, were picked up by Filipinos who had rowed to the scene in a banca from Talisay. One of these unfortunates died just after reaching the shore and lies buried in the town cemetery. The others will be brought to the nearest hospital, probably Los Baños or possibly Manila. It is not likely that any but the woman quoted will recover.

So much for the island proper upon which is situated Taal volcano. That its people are dead cannot be questioned.

RUINED ORANGE CROP.

All about the shores of the lake and for miles into the back country, the crops and buildings are covered with a thick, coloured covering of the blue mud belched forth by Taal. It has destroyed everything upon which it has fallen. This part of the province of Batangas is famous for its orange crops; these will be destroyed and it is thought that the trees will surely die. One of the interesting and pitiful sights seen all along the shores of the lake was the scores of Filipinos and pino carab o drivers bringing bundles of the mud covered fodder down to the lake for the purpose of washing it, in the endeavour to make it palatable for their faithful burden-bearers.

"More back all the inhabitants of the lake shores," said Father Jose Alga, director of the observatory, in an advisory telephone message to the Governor-General. "Judging from the records of our instruments and the persistent continuation of the seismic movements, I am of the opinion that there will in all probability be another violent eruption of Taal volcano, in which case the resulting fall of lava and ashes and the tidal wave may bring loss of life along the shores."

AMERICANS ARE MISSING.

It is now practically certain that 300 or 400 persons lost their lives on the island of Taal in trying to escape from the island. Two Americans are reported missing.

Twenty-one persons are known to have been killed by lava in a banca trying to make their way across the lake. Five survivors were horribly burned.

Thirteen people are known to have been killed at Talisay.

DEATH LIST UNDER-ESTIMATED.

Colonel Frederick G. Hodgson, chief quartermaster of the Philippine Division, received the following telegram on Wednesday evening from Captain W. C. Metcalf, quartermaster department, who is at the scene of the Taal eruptions with the military burial corps:—

"San Nicolas, near Taal.

"Hodgson, Manila. "Camp on lake at mouth river Taal. Leave at once to examine shores. Met many people fleeing from Subig and report barrio destroyed. Many reports of family dead. Bayang, a small town, totally destroyed; none saved out of population of three hundred; buried under five feet of mud. Shocks from volcano are more frequent and of greater duration as night approaches. Road full of people fleeing to Taal. Send this by way of Taal."

WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha, which was recently separated from the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., has made its railway connection in the United States with the Western Pacific Railway, which inaugurated its services in August last year. The Western Pacific Railway is one of the many branches of the Gould system and is 927 miles long, extending from San Francisco on the Pacific coast to Salt Lake City in Utah, through the vast agricultural fruit and timber territory of California and the great coal and mineral resources of Utah and Colorado. At Salt Lake City the new railway connects with the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad through which connections are made with the Burlington Union Pacific, Rock Island, Missouri, Pacific, Illinois and other lines reaching all points both east, north and south. The route by which the new road pierces the Sierra Nevada has been recognized for many years as the most desirable of all, but the opening of such a railway through the wild and tortuous Feather River canyon and the Sierras was considered as a mere dream, because of the great expense and difficulties of construction. The dream, however, has been realized by the engineering triumph of this new transcontinental line.

The remarkable features of the Western Pacific Railway are its low grades, permanent construction and freedom from snow drifts which count for greater earning power, faster, safer conveyance and comfort for passengers. In order to secure the low grade of not over 1 per cent, at any point, a considerable amount of bridge building and tunnelling had to be done. The elevation of the summit of the Sierras, where the new road reaches, is 2,000 feet lower than any other railroad line entering California, and it is expected that no snowfalls will be needed. The advantage of this fact are inestimable both from the railroad man's and traveller's viewpoint. It assures a journey of absolute comfort, unmarred by any indisposition because of rarefied atmosphere.

The most interesting part for the passengers by this line is perhaps the beautiful and diversified scenery of the new Feather River canyon and the Sierra Nevada. Mountains, the rock-walled canyons of the Feather River alternate with glen-like mountain meadows surrounded by mighty mountains, long smooth reaches of water succeeded by boiling, swirling, angry rapids with amazing rapidity, presenting a panorama of mountains and streams—"A royal gorge ninety miles long," as described by a well-known engineer.

This new transcontinental line, together with the palatial fleet of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, offers travellers to America and Europe a golden opportunity of enjoying the most transcendent scenic beauty and of enjoying every comfort and convenience in ocean travel.

ADMIRAL YASIRO AND THE PANAMA AFFAIR.

A telegram has been received by the Admiralty in Tokyo from Rear-Admiral Yashiro, Commander of the Japanese Training Squadron, who states that the rumour as to his criticism of President Taft's defensive policy regarding the Panama Canal is untrue. The Admiral says he has not made any statement on the subject either at a public gathering or in private.

INTIMATIONS
HEAD ONE MASS OF
RUNNING ECZEMA

Took Every Hair Off. A Pitiful Sight. Kept Someone Night and Day to Prevent His Scratching. After Second Application of Cuticura Ointment, Itching Stopped.

Now Has Lovely Skin and Hair Thanks to Cuticura Remedies.

"I have much pleasure in enclosing a photograph of my face by which you will see that there is no trace of eczema left. When I was three months I had a little head and face became one mass of running eczema, which took every hair off my head and his little eyes were almost closed. A pitiful sight, and it kept someone night and day to prevent him from scratching himself and making it bleed. Months and gave us no sleep and we were all in a state of despair. Then we turned to Cuticura. Still no result. We continued with Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After the second application the itching stopped. He made wick he was on the high road to recovery, and in about five weeks there was no trace of eczema. His hair is now a beautiful black. He has lovely skin and hair. All thanks to Cuticura (Signed) Mrs. J. A. Mearns, 26, West St., New York, N.Y. Sold March 10, 1910."

Sold throughout the world. Dealers: London, 27, Chancery Lane, London, L.C. Care of Town, etc.; R. K. Paul, Chancery Lane, London. S. J. Druggists, Chemists, etc., all over the world.



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Sold throughout the world. Dealers: London

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

Telegraphic Address: Press Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

Captain Reuss, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained against Bills-of-Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given To-day.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This Steamer brings on Cargo:

Ex s.s. "Kugis" from Havre.
Ex s.s. "Bruna" from Skien.
Ex s.s. "Kong Sigurd" from Christiania.
Ex s.s. "Guadiana" from Setubal.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1911. [287]

NOW ON SALE.

MAIL TABLES

FOR 1911.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card ... 39 Cents
On Paper ... 20

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1911.

WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER (Portuguese) for a Merchant's Office in Shanghai.

Apply to—
"MERCHANT"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1911. [275]

WANTED.

ON the PEAK, an UNFURNISHED HOUSE, Five or Six Rooms.

Apply—
"X. O."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1911. [277]

WANTED.

OFFICE Wanted, in Central Locality.

Apply—
"X. Y. Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1911. [215]

CANTON IMPORT and EXPORT FIRMS sought to bulldigom Eintritt, apstetons per 1. April a. o. tnechtigen Assistenten, welcher befaehigt ist, selbststendend zu arbeiten.

GEPL. ANGEBOETE unter,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1911. [249]

KOWLOON BUTCHERY.

We beg to notify the residents of Kowloon that we now have on sale at our Kowloon Depot, Nathan Road:—

AUSTRALIAN FROZEN

MEAT,

RABBITS, HARES,

HAM, BACON, &c., &c.

THE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

[36]

JUST RECEIVED:
ANOTHER SPLENDID
PARCEL
FOR

EVENING
DRESSES.

GOLD, SILVER, GOLD and SILVER
BEADED TRIMMINGS and SILVER
SPANGLE TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,
No. 14, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1911. [38]

A LING & CO.,
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description
in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [1184]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of February, 1911, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 25th February, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1911. [274]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-NINTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Maunsell, on TUESDAY, the 21st February, at 12 o'clock No. 2, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of a Director and electing Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 21st February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th January 1911. [279]

FOR SALE

ELECTRIC MOTOR FOR SALE.

A 2½ h.p. ELECTRIC MOTOR with starting switches, pulleys, etc., complete is offered for Sale by the Undersigned. The Motor is in First Class Condition and suited to all local requirements.

Apply—
MANAGER,
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE,
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1910. [1307]

FOR SALE.

A BUOY and Complete Set of Moorings, including 2 anchors, 3 staid chains and shackles. Total weight about 18 tons 11 cwt.

Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1911. [276]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"KENNIS," 76A, PEAK; SEVEN ROOMS. Large Verandahs; American heating apparatus installed, making the House dry and comfortable throughout the year; Vegetable and Flower Gardens, Croquet Lawn, 15 minutes' walk from Tram, 7 minutes by "Rickshaw." One of the best situations at the Peak; Cool in Summer, Warm in Winter.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1911. [270]

FOR SALE.

REMAINING PORTIONS of MARINE LOTS 31 and 35, at PRAYA EAST. Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD
IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR
PURCHASERS.

MARINE LOT
No. 285
EXTENSIVE WATER
FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply—
G. FENWICK & Co., LTD.,
ENGINEERS, &c.,
PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [111-112]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1909.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.
PRICE - - - - \$3.
DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

HEAD OFFICE—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KATSU, WAKAMATSU, KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW.

Cable addresses for above, "IWASAKI" Codes, A1, ABC 5th Ed. Western Union.

AGENCIES—
YOKOHAMA: M. ARADA, Esq.
CHUNKIANG: Messrs. CHANGING & Co.
MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.

For Particulars apply to
H. OISHI,
Manager,
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [574]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Race to be run on the OFF DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th FEBRUARY, 1911.

THE ADMIRAL'S CUP.

Presented by His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir ALFRED H. WINSLOW, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G. (Lastest Nomination).

A Handicap for all China Ponies that may be started at this Meeting. Second to receive 50 per cent. and third 40 per cent. of the Entrance Fees. Entrance \$5. One mile and a quarter.

The Donor of the Cup has also kindly presented a Bracelet for the Lady Nominating the Winner, no Lady to nominate more than one Pony.

A List of Weights to be carried will be posted at the Grand Stand and published in the Press on FRIDAY, the 17th February, 1911.

Entries will close to the Clerk of the Course on THURSDAY, the 16th February, 1911.

Entry Forms will be obtainable on application at the Weighing Room under the Grand Stand at any time during the Three Race Days.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1911. [236]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after 15th inst., the Price for ICE will be 1½ cents per pound.

CHINESE BREWERY, LTD.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1911. [284]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that on and after 15th inst., the Price of ICE will be raised to 1½ cents per pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1911. [285]

G. R.
SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,
Hongkong.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the WESTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or those parts of domestic building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of February and March.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the houses should be Lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicle Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Under-sides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls lime-washed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Lime-washed, but must be Cleaned.

The Western Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street.

The Government Limewashing Contractor is prepared to Cleanse and Limewash floors at the rate of 95 cents per floor, on application being made to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board.

Dated this 1st day of February, 1911.
W. BOWEN ROWLANDS,
Secretary.

261]

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in
POSTAGE STAMPS,
PICTORIAL POST CARDS,
FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, BOOKS,
MANILA CIGARS and CIGARETTES.

27, DES VUEX ROAD,
HONGKONG-CHINA.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

'SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to .55SG. at \$6, 47 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1181]

SINGON & Co.

IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Castings Importers. General Stockholders and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd St. west of Central Market). Telephone No. 515.

"WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE NEW TERRITORY."

BEING the Series of Articles recently contributed to the "Hongkong Daily Press" by "Sportsman," reproduced in book form.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1910. [1229]

新中外港香
CHUNG NGOI NAN P.O.
Chinese Daily Press,
PUBLISHED DAILY.

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best. Advertising medium among the Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS. Circulates largely throughout Southern China, Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 151, Fleet Street, London, or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

TO LET

TO LET FURNISHED.

"LEWKNOR," No. 116, Plantation Road, Peak, from April 15th next.

Apply—
M. W. SLADE,
Prince's Buildings,
Hongkong, 25th January, 1911. [237]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FROM THE MIDDLE OF APRIL.

"BICTON," 117, THE PEAK, FIVE ROOMS.

Apply—
L. N. LEEPE,
Care of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 18th January, 1911. [203]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1911. [116]

TO LET.

NETTLEWOOD, No. 55 Robinson Road. Furnished for about 9 months from March, 1911.

No. 11, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, (Shop).

No. 23, BELILIOS TERRACE.

No. 17, MOSQUE JUNCTION.

No. 21 and 25, SHELLEY STREET.

No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao.

FOE SALE—Tee Crest, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—
L. N. LEEPE & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building,
Hongkong, 7th February, 1911. [118]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1911. [114]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

TO LET, from the 1st February, 1911, TWO ROOMS in the Ground Floor of the Annex, suitable for Office. For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

JAMES CRAIK,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1911. [209]

TO LET.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mat, Area 35,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [154]

TO LET.

GODOWNS, 95, 96 and 97, Praya East.

Apply—
CHATER & MODY.
Hongkong, 7th December, 1910. [121]

TO LET.

No. 21, CONDUIT ROAD, Clifton Gardens.

9, MACDONNELL ROAD, from 1st May. An OFFICE on 1st Floor, 16, Des Vaux Road, Central.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING, 4th floor. GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road. SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS; Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also New EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1911. [113]

TO LET.

A FIRST CLASS COMMODIOUS SHOP at present in occupation of Messrs. Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to—
WEISLMANN, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1911. [273]

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NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

WE have This Day Authorised Mr. JOSEPH READ PATTERSON to Sign our Firm.

ARNHOLD, KARBBERG & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1911. [283]

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to Transfer the Business of our Hongkong Branch to Messrs. BUME & REIF, Hongkong.

H. ROBITSEK & REIF,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1911. [253]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on This Date I have taken over the AGENCY of the TOYO KISEN KAISHA'S SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

All Business of the TOYO KISEN KAISHA will hereafter be Transacted by the Company's Office at King's Building.

K. MATSUDA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1911. [264]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on This Date the AGENCY of the TOYO KISEN KAISHA'S SAN FRANCISCO LINE has been Transferred to Mr. K. MATSUDA, Manager, and the Business of the TOYO KISEN KAISHA will hereafter be conducted by him.

F. J. HALTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1911. [265]

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1911. [27]

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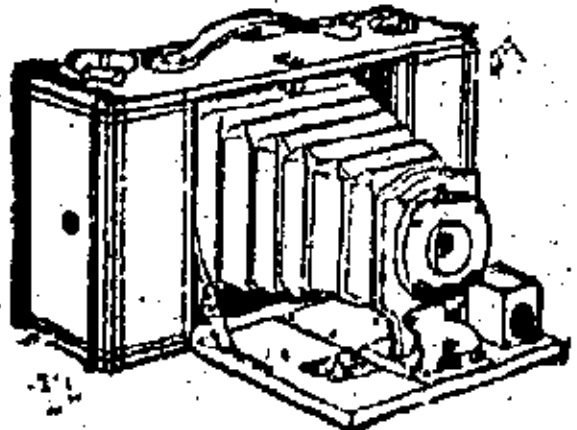


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CRICKET TEST MATCH.

AFRICANS COLLAPSE.

VICTORY OF THE AUSTRALIANS.

Melbourne, January 4th.

There was a large attendance to witness the play in the Test match to-day. Bright and cool weather prevailed, and the wicket showed hardly any signs of wear, and was still easy.

The Australians were 50 runs on with five wickets in hand, and Trumper (133) and Kellaway (6) went on batting with the total at 208 for five wickets. The score was taken to 237, and then Trumper was clean bowled for a masterly all-round innings of 159, which included a grand fifteen 4s. He was at the wicket altogether for two hours and fifty-one minutes, and did not give the semblance of a chance.

Armstrong followed in, and when 25 gave a hard chance to Schwarz at mid-on. The lot-off did not avail him much, however, as after adding another 4 to his score, he was clean bowled. Carter came in, but cooked up Llewellyn's next delivery—a googly—and was smartly snapped at the wicket by Sherwell.

Cotter joined Kellaway, and the third century was passed in three hours and forty minutes. Five runs later Cotter fell to a marvellous catch on the boundary, taken high up with one hand by Commellie.

Whitty then partnered Kellaway, and the luncheon interval was taken with the total at 237 for nine wickets.

On resuming Pegler and Snooks bowled, and at 327 the innings came to a conclusion with the dismissal of Kellaway for an invaluable 48. Sherwell showed splendid form behind the stumps. Only seven extras were scored, six of these being leg-byes and the other a "no-ball."

Waiting 170 runs to win, South Africa started their second innings with Sherwell and Stricker, while Cotter and Whitty shared the attack. A disastrous start was made, Stricker being out leg-before to the fast bowler, for a "duck" with only one run on the board.

Faulkner then partnered Sherwell. The bowling was excellent, and the batsmen were far from comfortable, more especially Faulkner. The score rose slowly to 28, and then the South African skipper was clean bowled by Whitty. Nonres was leg-before at 31, and three runs later Sinclair was dismissed by Whitty. At 46 Faulkner missed a full toss from Whitty and was caught by Kellaway at mid-on. Whitty's analysis at this point was three wickets for 5 runs.

Llewellyn and Snooks were then associated, and at the tea interval five wickets were down for 62.

On a fresh start being made Cotter and Whitty bowled, and the rate of scoring was very slow. The excitement of the crowd was intense. With the total at 66 Snooks was caught in the slips, and 3 runs later Llewellyn fell a victim to Cotter.

Schwarz was taken in the slips by Kellaway at 77, and 5 runs later Pearce put up a simple catch, which was held by Kellaway at mid-on.

Nine wickets were now down for 80, and Pegler was disposed of by Whitty's next delivery. The Australians concluded for 80, leaving the South Africans successful by 89 runs.

Whitty, who secured six wickets for 17 runs, received a great ovation as he retired to the pavilion.

The wicket was in perfect condition throughout the day. Full score:—

AUSTRALIA.	
First Innings.	
V. Trumper, b Pegler	35
W. Bardsley, c Snooks, b Sinclair	35
C. Hill, b Llewellyn	39
D. B. A. Gohra, b Llewellyn	4
C. G. Macartney, run out	7
V. Bardsley, run out	7
W. W. Armstrong, c Snooks, b Llewellyn	29
C. Kellaway, c Faulkner, b Stricker	13
H. Carter, not out	15
A. Cotter, c Snooks, b Llewellyn	15
W. J. Whitty, c Nonres, b Faulkner	3
Extras	8
Total	248

Second Innings.	
V. Trumper, b Faulkner	150
W. Bardsley, b Sherwell, b Schwarz	14
D. B. A. Gohra, b Schwarz	23
C. G. Macartney, c Snooks, b Llewellyn	5
V. Bardsley, c Sinclair, b Schwarz	29
W. W. Armstrong, b Llewellyn	22
C. Kellaway, b Pegler	7
H. Carter, c Snooks, b Llewellyn	0
A. Cotter, c Snooks, b Llewellyn	0
W. J. Whitty, not out	5
Extras	7
Total	287

SOUTH AFRICA.	
First Innings.	
P. W. Sherwell, c Carter, b Cotter	31
W. J. Zulch, c Cotter, b Whitty	2
G. A. Faulkner, c Armstrong, b Whitty	2
A. D. Nourse, b Cotter	2
L. Stricker, b Armstrong	2
C. B. Llewellyn, b Armstrong	2
S. J. Snooks, c Whitty	2
J. H. Sinclair, c Whitty	2
R. O. Schwarz, c Kellaway, b Cotter	7
C. O. Pearce, c Kellaway, b Whitty	0
S. J. Pegler, b Whitty	12
Extras	28
Total	598

Second Innings.	
P. W. Sherwell, b Whitty	16
W. J. Zulch, not out	16
G. A. Faulkner, c Kellaway, b Whitty	8
A. D. Nourse, b Cotter	2
L. Stricker, b Cotter	0
C. B. Llewellyn, b Cotter	17
S. J. Snooks, c Armstrong, b Whitty	9
J. H. Sinclair, b Whitty	9
R. O. Schwarz, c Kellaway, b Cotter	7
C. O. Pearce, c Kellaway, b Whitty	0
S. J. Pegler, b Whitty	12
Extras	12
Total	90

FALL OF WICKETS.
Australia.—First Innings: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 59. 160. 161. 162. 183. 232. 3. 9. 217. 341. 348.
Second Innings: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 35. 85. 81. 94. 173. 217. 279. 279. 315. 327.
South Africa.—First Innings: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 31. 141. 251. 293. 312. 492. 469. 419. 482. 516.
Second Innings: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 1. 28. 31. 34. 40. 60. 69. 77. 80. 80.
—Reuter's Special Service.

The scores to hand in the third Test Match played at Adelaide last month are:—

SOUTH AFRICA.

First Innings.	
P. W. Sherwell, b W. Armstrong	11
W. J. Zulch, c Macartney, b Whitty	16
G. A. Faulkner, c Hill, b Armstrong	56
A. D. Nourse, b Cotter	10
M. Hatheron, b Whitty	9
C. B. Llewellyn, run out	9
S. J. Snooks, c Kellaway, b Cotter	143
J. H. Sinclair, c Armstrong, b Kellaway	29
L. Stricker, c Kellaway, b Armstrong	45
R. O. Schwarz, b Armstrong	15
S. J. Pegler, not out	24
Extras	28
Total	482

Second Innings.	
P. W. Sherwell, b W. Whitty	13
W. J. Zulch, c Llewellyn, b Whitty	13
G. A. Faulkner, c Armstrong, b Whitty	113
A. D. Nourse, c Armstrong, b Kellaway	3
M. Hatheron, b Whitty	2
C. B. Llewellyn, b Whitty	81
S. J. Snooks, run out	25
J. H. Sinclair, c Hill, b Whitty	29
L. Stricker, b Macartney	11
R. O. Schwarz, not out	6
S. J. Pegler, not out	12
Extras	12
Total	269

First Innings.	
Armstrong 2 for 16, Whitty 2 for 114, Kellaway 1 for 163, Kellaway 1 for 72, Macartney 0 for 51, and Gohra 0 for 4. Cotter bowled 1 wide and 4 no-balls, Llewellyn 5 wides and 3 no-balls, and Macartney 1 no-ball.	
Second Innings.	
Cotter 6 for 61, Whitty 0 for 104, Kellaway 2 for 61, Armstrong 0 for 9, and Macartney 1 for 28.	

AUSTRALIA.	
First Innings.	
C. G. Macartney, b Llewellyn	2
C. Kellaway, c Sherwell, b Llewellyn	47
V. Bardsley, c Llewellyn, b Schwarz	50
W. Bardsley, b W. Nourse	54
V. Bardsley, not out	214
D. B. A. Gohra, c Schwarz	21
C. Hill, b Snooks, b Schwarz	16
W. W. Armstrong, b Sinclair	39
H. Carter, b W. Schwarz	17
H. Carter, c Snooks, b Sinclair	8
W. J. Whitty, c Sherwell, b Sinclair	1
Extras	6
Total	465

Second Innings.	
C. Kellaway, not out	31
V. Bardsley, c Llewellyn, b Schwarz	68
W. Bardsley, c b Faulkner	68
D. B. A. Gohra, b Llewellyn	28
C. Hill, c Schwarz, b Sinclair	55
H. Carter, not out	11
Extras	2
Total (4 wickets)	187

First Innings.—Llewellyn 4 for 107, Schwarz 2 for 68, Sinclair 2 for 88, Pegler 0 for 32, Faulkner 1 for 39, Nourse 0 for 43, and Stricker 0 for 1.

Australia required 191 runs to win with six wickets to fall. This was accomplished.

THE ENGLISH ARMY.

COLONEL GADKE'S CRITICISM.

Colonel Gadke, whose criticisms of the English Army have been a constant feature of the "Foreigner" since its inception, has written a review in the "Berliner Tageblatt" of "Foreign Armies in 1910."

The English Army in the past year has made no progress. The recent manoeuvres showed that its war training still exhibits very considerable deficiencies. On the other hand, the Territorial Army showed itself surprisingly good, although the over-short service and the absence of compulsion necessarily curtail the extent of what can be demanded of the troops. This citizen army is still short of its prescribed strength of 300,000 men. It may be doubted whether in a Continental war, at any rate this the first decisive week, England could take the field with more than four field divisions. The jealous anxiety with which the endeavours to maintain the unconditional superiority of the Fleet is certainly intelligible in the light of these considerations, and from her standpoint justified.

THE SILVER MARKET.

The following is from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s circular dated January 11th:—

The silver market developed a hardening tendency mainly in consequence of the reduced Treasury balances in India. On Tuesday news was received by cable that the total of silver purchased decreased during the preceding seven days by 1 crore and 11 lakhs. This indicates that the financing of the budget is beginning to take marked effect on the currency figures. A good feature is an increase of 20 lakhs in the total of gold held. The keen demand for Council Bills induced the Secretary of State for India to offer 120 lakhs for next week, as against 100 allotted this week. This amount, though large, was exceeded twice in March last year, when 150 lakhs were put up for tender.

There are symptoms of cornering operations in Bombay, where the quotation for spot silver attained a premium of over 1 per cent above the delivery at the next Settlement. It is stated that about 7,000,000 oz. will be required as an initial purchase for the new Canadian currency, for the purpose of coining a silver dollar. The Canadian officials do not anticipate the demand for the new coin to be extensive. Doubtless they are assisted to this opinion by the unpopularity of the silver unit in the United States, where none have been coined since June 1904. Their use in the latter country has so diminished in recent years that out of the 3578,000,000 coined since April, 1792, when first authorized, it is estimated that only 375,000,000 odd, or less than 1 per cent of the population, are in circulation. Shipments of 245,000 and 250,000 have been made from San Francisco to Hongkong on the 7th and 11th inst., respectively.

OIL TRADE WAR.

Reports of an early proclamation of peace in the oil trade war are, says a London journal, discredited by the announcement that the Royal Dutch Shell combine has entered into an arrangement with Glasgow shipowners to carry 1,000,000 casks of petroleum, equivalent to 10,000,000 gallons, from the United States to ports in China.

This indicates that the fight between the great Dutch company and the Standard Oil Company is being prosecuted as vigorously as ever, and appears to foreshadow developments of greater importance.

Until recently the Standard Oil Company had a virtual monopoly of the Chinese market, which is one of the most important in the world. Lately other big producers, particularly the Royal Dutch Oil Company, the Far Eastern branch of the great Dutch combination, have been competing keenly. The latter have now apparently determined to fight the Standard Oil Company in Far Eastern markets with American oil, for which the Standard Company, by lavish advertising and unique organisation, has created an extensive demand. The Shell Transport Company is also understood to be negotiating for the acquisition of oil deposits to be United States.

THROUGH GERMAN SPECTACLES.

PORTRAITS OF BRITISH STATESMEN.

Dr. Magnus Blomberg, Professor of Political Science at Giesesen University, has published for German readers a little book on the political crisis in England. It has some piquant portraits of British statesmen. This is what he says of Mr. Asquith:

"The origin of the Prime Minister is significant. He is the first practising barrister who in the history of England has ever reached the Premiership, and with the exception of Lord Beaconsfield, he is also the first to be called to this high position, although he sprang from the middle-class. He has worked his way upward without the help of wealth or influential family connections. Mr. Asquith's rise is due to his cold and moderate but overtowering intellect and his ear, which he inherited from Gladstone. His career is a sign of the times. With Gladstone he has little else in common. Gladstone was an old Liberal and not a Democrat in Mr. Asquith's sense."

Mr. Lloyd George is described as the author of Socialist Radicalism. "An uncommonly temperamental, straight-acting, vehement, and often wayward fighter of property and capital." He is the dangerous element of this by no means homogeneous Ministry, which is built up on certain badly concealed compromises. To this Minister-demagogue even the Municipal Socialist, Mr. John Burns, is more of a beneficiary than a people's benefactor. For the reserved and intellectual Asquith, Lloyd George, by his pronounced positions. Moderate men already look upon Lloyd George as the grave-digger of the Liberal Party. In fact, as his fight against Imperialism at the time of the Boer War shows, he has the specifically British completely stripped. The entrance of a political "whipper" as George is, in spite of his Ministerial coat, is a departure from the ordinary model of British statesmen. He is a people's tribune and fanatical agitator, and does not fear to declare that the old Liberalism is a doctrine for him and not sufficiently popular and Socialist. The individualistic Liberalism has been laid at rest. Under the guise of the war, the Socialists' dogmas have lost their strength. But the political manners and methods remain the same. Lloyd George, who willfully ignores them, has adopted the new mode. But the mode is changeable. Who knows how long Lloyd George has yet to enjoy the aura of popularity? . . . Democracy is demagogic, and he must still learn that he is no Oliver Cromwell."

Of Mr. Asquith Dr. Blomberg says: "His personality is a proof that English affairs can only be understood by studying the characters of the political actors. 'Falsch' he calls, 'as the type of a Conservative demagogue without scruples in his means, and tyrannical and impulsive in his tactics. He charms his party followers, not through conviction, but through persuasion. They follow him compelled, but they follow him because they possess the necessary authority of faith. He is a party tyrant, but a politician of astonishing energy and elasticity.'"

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8-10-11, 27th January, 1911. | 243.

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TELEPHONE 960. 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING, TOP FLOOR.

51-31

POST OFFICE NOTICE

SIBERIAN MAILS.—On account of prevalence of plague in Manchuria, there will
be only a Weekly Mail service between Shanghai and Daire, leaving Shanghai on Saturdays,
and arriving at Shanghai on Fridays.Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN
Route to EUROPE.The *Yokohama*, with the German Mail of the 11th ultimo, left Singapore, on Friday, the 3rd
inst., at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 8th instant, at 7 a.m.The *Tokio*, with the French Mail of the 13th ultimo, left Singapore, on Monday, 6th inst.,
at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 13th instant.

FOR	PER	DATE
Fort Bayard	Suicoeng...	Tuesday, 7th, 8.00 A M
Swatow and Bangkok	Haidis...	Tuesday, 7th, 8.00 A M
Hongay	Ulr...	Tuesday, 7th, 9.00 A M
Shanghai, Kobo and Yokohama	Sambia	Tuesday, 7th, 9.00 A M
(SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE)		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haizang	Tuesday, 7th, 10.00 A M
Shanghai	Kwongang	Tuesday, 7th, 11.00 A M
Bangkok	Vesfold	Tuesday, 7th, 11.00 A M
Macao	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 7th, 1.15 P M
Manila, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle	Taiyuan	Tuesday, 7th, 3.00 P M
Manila, Iloilo and Cebu	Teau	Tuesday, 7th, 3.00 P M
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay	Binyo Maru	Tuesday, 7th, 3.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai	Bujun Maru	Tuesday, 7th, 5.00 P M
Chinkiang	Kang Ping	Tuesday, 7th, 5.00 P M
Amoy, Swatow, Straits and Rangoon	Genogle	Tuesday, 7th, 5.00 P M